

Chapter 2.1.1. – Foot and Mouth Disease

Current proposed text:

Article 2.1.1.4.

FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised

An FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised can be established in either an FMD free country where vaccination is practised or in a country of which parts are infected. The FMD free zone ~~must~~ should be separated from the rest of the country, if infected, and, if relevant, from neighbouring infected countries by a ~~surveillance~~ buffer zone, or physical or geographical barriers, and animal health measures that effectively prevent the entry of the virus ~~must~~ should be implemented. A country in which an FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised is to be established should:

.....

- 4) describe in detail:
 - a) regulatory measures for the prevention and control of both FMD and FMDV infection,
 - b) the boundaries of the FMD free zone, and the ~~surveillance~~ buffer zone,
 - c) the system for preventing the entry of the virus into the FMDV free zone (in particular if the procedure described in Article 2.1.1.8. is implemented),

and supply documented evidence that these are properly implemented and supervised.

The free zone will be included in the list of FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE.

Suggested text:

Article 2.1.1.4.

FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised

An FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised can be established in either an FMD free country where vaccination is practised or in a country of which parts are infected. The FMD free zone ~~must~~ should be separated from the rest of the country, if infected, and, if relevant, from neighbouring infected countries by a ~~surveillance~~ buffer zone, or physical or geographical barriers, and animal health measures that effectively prevent the entry of the virus ~~must~~ should be implemented. A country in which an FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised is to be established should:

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- 4) describe in detail:
- a) regulatory measures for the prevention and control of both FMD and FMDV infection, including laboratory diagnostic and surveillance methods,
 - b) the boundaries of the FMD free zone, and the ~~surveillance~~ buffer zone,
 - c) the system for preventing the entry of the virus into the FMDV free zone (in particular if the procedure described in Article 2.1.1.8. is implemented),

and supply documented evidence that these are properly implemented and supervised.

The free zone will be included in the list of FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE.

Current proposed text:

Article 2.1.1.5.

FMD free zone where vaccination is practised

An FMD free zone where vaccination is practised can be established in either an FMD free country where vaccination is not practised or in a country of which parts are infected. ~~Vaccination of zoo animals, animals belonging to rare species or breeds, or animals in research centres as a precaution for conservation purposes is an example of implementation of such a zone.~~ The free zone where vaccination is practised ~~is~~ should be separated from the rest of the country, ~~if infected,~~ and, if relevant, from neighbouring infected countries by a *buffer zone*, or physical or geographical barriers, and animal health measures that effectively prevent the entry of the virus ~~must~~ should be implemented.

Vaccination of zoo animals, animals belonging to rare species or breeds, or animals in research centres as a precaution for conservation purposes is an example of implementation of a FMD free zone where vaccination is practised.

A country in which an FMD free zone where vaccination is practised is to be established should:

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- 4) describe in detail:
- a) regulatory measures for the prevention and control of both FMD and FMDV circulation,
 - b) the boundaries of the FMD free zone where vaccination is practised and the *buffer zone* if applicable,

- c) the system for preventing the entry of the virus into the FMD free zone (in particular if the procedure described in Article 2.1.1.8. is implemented),

and supply evidence that these are properly implemented and supervised;

- 5) supply documented evidence that it has a system of intensive and frequent surveillance for FMD in the FMD free zone where vaccination is practised.

The free zone will be included in the list of FMD free zones where vaccination is practised only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE.

If a country that has an FMD free zone where vaccination is practised wishes to change the status of the zone to FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, a waiting period of 12 months after vaccination has ceased or 12 months after the last *outbreak*, whichever is later, is required and evidence must be provided showing that FMDV infection has not occurred in the said zone during that period.

Suggested text:

Article 2.1.1.5.

FMD free zone where vaccination is practised

An FMD free zone where vaccination is practised can be established in either an FMD free country where vaccination is not practised or in a country of which parts are infected. ~~Vaccination of zoo animals, animals belonging to rare species or breeds, or animals in research centres as a precaution for conservation purposes is an example of implementation of such a zone.~~ The free zone where vaccination is practised ~~is~~ should be separated from the rest of the country, if infected, and, if relevant, from neighbouring infected countries by a *buffer zone*, or physical or geographical barriers, and animal health measures that effectively prevent the entry of the virus ~~must~~ should be implemented.

Vaccination of zoo animals, animals belonging to rare species or breeds, or animals in research centres as a precaution for conservation purposes is an example of implementation of a FMD free zone where vaccination is practised.

A country in which an FMD free zone where vaccination is practised is to be established should:

....

- 4) describe in detail:
 - a) regulatory measures for the prevention and control of both FMD and FMDV circulation, including laboratory diagnostic and surveillance methods,
 - b) the boundaries of the FMD free zone where vaccination is practised and the *buffer zone* if applicable,

- c) the system for preventing the entry of the virus into the FMD free zone (in particular if the procedure described in Article 2.1.1.8. is implemented),

and supply evidence that these are properly implemented and supervised;

- 5) supply documented evidence that it has a system of intensive and frequent surveillance for FMD in the FMD free zone where vaccination is practised.

The free zone will be included in the list of FMD free zones where vaccination is practised only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE.

If a country that has an FMD free zone where vaccination is practised wishes to change the status of the zone to FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, a waiting period of 12 months after vaccination has ceased or 12 months after the last *outbreak*, whichever is later, is required and evidence must be provided showing that FMDV infection has not occurred in the said zone during that period.

Rationale:

The United States believes that countries/zones seeking freedom with or without vaccination should a detailed description of the laboratory and surveillance methods used to document this freedom.